

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 2077.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## MILK AND WATER

They Are Sometimes Mixed Here,  
Says Dr. Shorey.

### SALE OF BUTTER SUBSTITUTES

Notice to Dealers is Served—A Phy-  
sician Summoned—Schedule of  
Poisons is Issued.

The postponed meeting of the Board  
of Health was held yesterday.

The usual formal reports were read  
and approved.

The Milk Inspector reported that he  
had made examinations of milk from  
different wagons throughout the  
month. He found that there had been  
adulteration with water ranging from  
10 to 40 per cent.

The Food Inspector informed the  
Board that he had examined samples  
of butter from various places and had  
found that butter substitutes were being  
generally sold without being so  
marked. Some of it is sold as cooking  
butter and some as island butter.

It was decided that Mr. Shorey be  
allowed to instruct the secretary to  
warn milk vendors upon their first of-  
fense in selling adulterated milk.

It was moved and carried that the  
President of the Board of Health, be  
requested to draw up a notice for pub-  
lication informing dealers and vend-  
ors that the Board of Health will pros-  
ecute for certain offenses in regard to  
the sale of adulterated articles under  
Act 34, Session Laws of 1898.

Agent Reynolds was instructed to  
procure bed nettings for the receiving  
station at Kalili.

The usual recommendation for lic-  
ense was made for Dr. Irwin and Dr.  
Hodgson.

The resignation of J. M. Sims as  
Milk Inspector was read and accepted.  
Mr. Sims has been offered a more luc-  
rative position, therefore he resigned.  
As successor the Board appointed J.  
Myrrhe.

Moved and carried that Dr. Sandow  
be appointed Government physician at  
Walmea.

It was voted that the secretary, after  
having conferred with the president,  
write a letter requesting Dr. MacMil-  
lan to come to Honolulu and appear  
before the Board of Health to defend  
himself against certain charges  
brought forward by residents of his  
district.

Mr. Reynolds was instructed to carry  
out the following regulation for cul-  
tivating taro in Waikolu Valley, ap-  
proved July 28, 1897:

"The whole of the product to be de-  
livered to the Board and the cultivator  
to be paid for three-fourths of the  
same at the ruling market rate. Any  
cultivator neglecting his taro either by  
not properly cultivating the same or by  
neglecting to deliver the taro to the  
Board when ripe to forfeit all his  
rights to the same. And further that  
no person cultivating taro at Waikolu  
be allowed to remain away from the  
Settlement over night."

The secretary was instructed to write  
to Dr. Carter, of Koolau, asking him  
in regard to the work there and if he  
would accept the position of Govern-  
ment physician for that district.

The matter of the late suicide and  
selling poisons to irresponsible per-  
sons was brought up by Chairman  
Smith. By the passage of an act of  
1868 this sale was prohibited, but  
what should be considered as poison  
was not designated. The following  
schedules of poisons were adopted:

#### SCHEDULE A.

Drugs and chemicals which are not  
to be sold except upon the prescription  
or order of a duly licensed practitioner  
of medicine:

Cocaine, Cocaine, Cocaine and salts  
thereof, Hydrocyanic Acid, Morphine,  
Opium and all preparations thereof ex-  
cepting Paregoric and preparations of  
Opium containing less than two grains  
to the ounce.

#### SCHEDULE B.

Drugs and Chemicals which are only  
to be sold to responsible parties, and  
when properly labelled "Poison," and  
of the sale of which an entry has been  
made of the quantity sold, name of the  
purchaser, purpose to be used for and  
by whom sold, in a book regularly kept  
for that purpose.

Aconite, Arsenic and its prepara-  
tions, Belladonna and its preparations,  
Corrosive Sublimate, Cyanide of Pot-  
assium, Cantharides, Carbolic Acid,  
Chloral Hydrate, Chloroform, Crocette,  
Croton Oil, Ergot, Muriatic, Nitric, Ox-  
alic and Sulphuric Acids, Red and

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White Precipitate of Mercury, Iodide  
of Mercury, Oil of Bitter Almonds, Oil  
of Savine, Nux Vomica, Strychnia and  
its salts, Sugar of Lead, Sulphate of  
Zinc.

The following members were present:

G. W. Smith, president in place of  
Attorney General Cooper, absent; Secre-  
tary Wilcox, C. B. Reynolds, Dr. Emerson,  
L. D. Kellipio and E. C. Wins-  
ton, appointed to fill the vacancy  
caused by T. F. Lansing's election as  
senator.

#### The Match Race.

Judging solely by his performance  
of yesterday, the horse Bobolink is  
about as rank a crab as ever tried to  
skate over a course. He broke away  
to the front four times before the word  
was given, ran the wrong way of the  
track a sixteenth, made McAuliffe  
leave the saddle once, and then ran  
like a cow. The very best Bobolink  
could do was to lay alongside for the  
first eighth. Then Sympathetic's Last,  
ridden by the Cunningham new boy  
from the coast, came home in a gallop,  
with Bobolink an eighth behind.  
The time for the three-quarters was  
1:18 1/4, taken by Quinn and Cunningham.  
Theo. Hoffman, Capt. Cluney and Col.  
Samuel Parker were the judges.  
The post odds were 2 to 1 on Sympa-  
thetic's Last. Several hundred dollars  
changed hands at the track.

#### RIPE IN YEARS

Death of Dr. Hugo Stran-  
genwald of this City.

Was Over 70 Years of Age—A Use-  
ful Career—Had Long Been a  
Toller in Hawaii.

Dr. H. Stangenwald died at his resi-  
dence on Nuanu street yesterday  
morning. The funeral will take place  
from the house this afternoon at 3  
o'clock. The pall bearers are: J. B.  
Atherton, W. W. Dimond, Fred Water-  
house, W. O. Smith, Dr. J. M. Whitney  
and Dr. C. B. Wood.

Dr. Stangenwald was born in Ger-  
many a little over seventy years ago,  
February 19, 1829. He early began the  
study of medicine and surgery in Vi-  
enna. The troubles of Europe drove  
him to the United States in 1848, after  
having served as a surgeon in the  
great revolutionary movement. Lured  
by the golden goddess he was one of  
the pioneers of '49 who went to Cal-  
ifornia to get his portion of the fab-  
ulous wealth. After a short stay in  
the land of gold he came to the Islands  
in 1850.

Soon after his arrival here he again  
returned to Vienna to complete his  
medical studies. He came back in a  
few years, this time to stay. His skill  
grew to be a byword among the na-  
tives, among whom he enjoyed a large  
practice. Since his retirement about  
ten years ago he has passed the time  
in caring for his estate and in scientific  
study. Up to within a short time  
ago he always went to his office at reg-  
ular hours. Experiments in chemistry  
and electricity were his forte.

He married Mary Dimond, daughter  
of Henry Dimond, soon after his ar-  
rival in the Islands. After her death  
in 1860 he married her sister, Anne,  
who is left a widow. Three children  
were born, but all died suddenly at an  
early age.

#### Admiral Kautz

Admiral Kautz reports that the situ-  
ation at Apia is entirely quiet. The  
trouble grew out of the fact that Ma-  
taafa had been elected King by his  
own tribes, but had not been recog-  
nized by any foreign power. Disorder  
ensued, in which there were threats  
of pillage. Citizens of foreign coun-  
tries went on board their respective  
vessels. The shelling was done to pre-  
vent Mataafa's threats from being car-  
ried out, and to insure safety.

The Rear Admiral spoke of the crit-  
icism he had received in the States,  
but apparently it does not worry him  
much.

#### NEW ORIENTAL LINER.

SAN DIEGO, May 19.—President A.  
H. Butler of the California and Orient-  
al steamer line, announced tonight  
that his company has chartered the  
Norwegian steamer Thyra for three  
years to ply between San Diego and  
Hongkong. The Thyra is of \$390 tons,  
and has the greatest carrying capacity  
of any steamer in the Pacific. She is  
new, and has only recently arrived in  
the Pacific. She is now at Vladivostok,  
and will leave Hongkong on her initial  
trip to San Diego in about three weeks.

## CASH IS YET SHY

But Bradstreet's Says Business  
Condition is Better.

### PROGRESS OF THE ISLANDS

A Prediction—Real Estate is Active  
Prices of Standard Articles—  
Advances—New Firms.

(From Q. H. Berrey's Hawaiian Mer-  
cantile Agency Report for the fort-  
night ending May 31, 1899.)

#### COMMERCIAL.

The end of the month has come and  
we are glad to report a change in some  
instances for the better. Here and  
there the conditions of trade is reported  
as slightly improved in volume but  
cash receipts are small, while in other  
quarters dullness and unsatisfactory  
collections are complained of.

Dry goods and men's furnishings  
notably have found their volume of  
sales diminished.

We note great activity in island  
trade, most all outgoing steamers carry  
full cargoes of freight and return loaded  
with sugar.

To realize the rapid development of  
these Islands since annexation, compare  
this quarter's shipping receipts with  
same period a year ago, and figures  
will show we are progressing.

We note great advancement in hard-  
ware prices all along the line, in a certain  
degree, owing to the constant de-  
mand and trust combine.

Bicycle trade is reported active; one  
local firm reports an average of 45  
sales per month.

Steamer Gaelic brought \$225,000 for  
a local bank.

There is a prediction, by many who  
should be considered authorities, that  
the new bank to be opened soon with  
increasing capital, should relieve the  
stringent money market to a certain  
degree.

#### PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Canned goods reported firm.  
Flour has declined slightly.  
Bacon and hams firm.  
Rice, \$6.75.  
Japanese rice, \$6.50.  
Chinese rice, \$6.  
Sugar 4¢.

#### IMMIGRATION.

Following are the arrivals and de-  
partures during the past two weeks:

Arrivals.	Departures.
White ..... 179	250
Portuguese ..... 3	
Hawaiians ..... 9	11
Japanese ..... 2	
Chinese ..... 200	82
Others ..... 108	50
498	396

#### BUILDING PERMITS.

John Walker, 1-story cottage, Punahoa,  
\$1000.  
Rakaha, 1-story cottage, between  
Cook street and Ward avenue, Kewalo,  
Lanaiwai street, \$600.

#### CORPORATIONS.

Ola Sugar Co., Ltd.  
Kamalo Sugar Co., Ltd.  
Honolulu Tobacco Co., Ltd.  
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.

#### REAL ESTATE.</h

## IS OFF FOR HOME

Admiral Dewey Sails Away From Manila Bay.

### ANXIOUS TO SEE U. S. SOIL

Great Demonstration on Departure of the Olympia—Band Playing—Cheers—H. B. M. S. Powerful.

**MANILA,** May 29.—The cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, left here on her homeward journey to the United States at 4 o'clock this afternoon. As she steamed away the Oregon, Baltimore and Concord fired an admiral's salute. At the first shot the band on the flagship played a lively air, and the crew crowded the decks and gave thunderous cheers. As the Olympia passed the Oregon the crew of that battle ship gave nine cheers for the Olympians, who responded by throwing their caps so high that dozens of them were left bobbing in the wake of the cruiser. Then followed the noisiest half hour known in this harbor since the battle which linked its name with that of Dewey.

The din of guns and brass bands echoed through the smoke, a fleet of steam launches shrieked their whistles, the musicians of the Baltimore played "Home, Sweet Home," her flags signaled "Good-by," and those of the Oregon said "Pleasant voyage." The merchant vessels in these waters dipped their flags, the ladies on the decks of the vessels of the fleet waved handkerchiefs, and the great black British cruiser Powerful, which lay the fastest out, saluted the Olympia. The latter's band played "God Save the Queen," and to this the crew of the Powerful responded with hearty cheers for the Olympia.

The last music heard from Dewey's ship was "Au Lang Syne," while the guns from the forts at Cavite and from the Monterey, on guard on Paranaque, too far to be audible, puffed white clouds of smoke. The Olympia was disappearing past Corregidor island when a battery before the walled city spoke Manila's last word of farewell.

Admiral Dewey sat on the deck of the Olympia and received the adieux of his friends during most of the day. The launch of Gen. Otis was first to arrive alongside the cruiser at 7 o'clock this morning, and afterwards the Admiral landed and called upon the Major General and the United States Philippine Commission. Admiral Dewey is enthusiastic over his home-going, but when mention was made of the welcome to be extended him he said he appreciated the friendship of his countrymen deeply, but hoped they would not be too demonstrative. He intends to go directly to his home at Montpelier, Vt., and live there.

When some one said that the people wanted him to go home by way of San Francisco and across the continent the Admiral replied: "If I was twenty years younger and had political ambitions I would not miss that chance."

Speaking of the situation Admiral Dewey said: "I believe we are near the end. The insurgents are fast going to pieces. The sending of a third commission shows that they believe the United States means business."

Capt. Walker, of the Concord, the last of the commanders in the battle here, went to the Admiral and said, "Don't leave me behind." So he was relieved and goes home on the Olympia.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Admiral Dewey cables the Navy Department that he has sailed with the Olympia from Manila to Hongkong. So far the Navy Department knows nothing except in the most general way of the itinerary of Admiral Dewey's cruise from Manila to New York. He has reported simply that he will come by the Suez route, and has not indicated officially how long he will take in making the trip. The actual departure of the Olympia was made known in the following four words coming by cable from Capt. Barker at Manila:

Olympia Hongkong. Assumed command."

The understanding at the Navy Department is that the Admiral will spend about two weeks at Hongkong, for the Olympia is to be docked and her drab war paint must be covered with spotless white.

MANILA, May 29.—Before sailing for Hongkong today Admiral Dewey said: "I leave Manila today. I go with the less regret because I believe that the insurrection is breaking up. The repeated arrivals in our line of emissaries sent from insurgent headquarters can only mean one thing. They point to the inevitable end."

"Now, had I consulted my pride, I would have remained here till peace was finally established. But there are other things in a man's life beside his pride to be considered. My health, for instance, has been gradually undermined by the long strain placed upon it and by the constant care that has been necessarily imposed upon me for so long a time; and, of course, we are all glad to get home."

"One of the things that touch me the most among all the many expressions of warm feeling of the people at home, was the raising of a subscription in my native state to build a bronze statue of me to be placed in the Statehouse at Montpelier opposite the statue of Ethan Allen. Many a time as a boy have I looked at that statue of Ethan Allen in wonder and admiration. The inscription said, if I remember rightly: 'Surrender in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental

Congress.' I feel that no greater compliment could be paid me than the erection of my statue in such a place."

### REINA MERCEDES.

**NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 21.**—The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes arrived in Hampton Roads this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in tow of the Merritt Wrecking Company's tug L. J. Merritt and the Resene, and accompanied by the steamer S. T. Morgan. She is now at anchor nearly two miles off Old Point Comfort, where she will be held in quarantine for five days. Large crowds went to Old Point Comfort this afternoon to see the cruiser, and hundreds went out to the vessels in launches. When she is released from quarantine she will go to Portsmouth Navy Yard for repairs.

**LONDON, May 20.**—The American line steamer Paris, which sails for New York today from Southampton, takes a challenge from Oxford and Cambridge Universities to the universities of Yale and Harvard for an athletic contest, to take place on the ground of the Queen's Club, London, during the last week in July.

## CUPS GIVEN OUT

End of the Island Tennis Association's Tournament.

### FAVORITE TEAM IS DEFEATED

Brock and Adams Take the Men's Doubles—A Surprise—Some Brilliant Playing.

The tennis tournament is ended. The last match of the gentlemen's doubles was played yesterday, and Brock and Adams were the victors. The defeated team was Elston and Ross. The result was a surprise to a great many, as the latter players had been picked to win. The consistent team work of Adams and Brock, aided by the loose play of their opponents, won the match. The contest was, with one or two exceptions, singularly lacking in brilliant work. It had been confidently expected that some magnificent tennis would be seen, but the result was otherwise. Both sides played in a ragged and indifferent way almost throughout. There were one or two exciting rallies, which formed the redeeming features. The best of these took place in the first set, in which there was some brilliant net work on both sides.

The first set went easily to Elston and Ross, and it seemed as if the others would go the same way. The excellent team work of Adams and Brock was evident in only a slight degree. Ross persisted in putting everything outside. Elston put up a good game, playing up to standard. Score, 6-2.

In the second set the games were two all when Brock and Adams struck their winning gait. Their team work showed up well. Brock, especially, made some good strokes. Ross continued erratic, and Elston fell down somewhat. The set went to Adams and Brock, 6-3.

They also took the next in a rapid manner. They were playing to win. Whenever possible they took the net and either placed it out of the reach of or drove it past their opponents. On the other hand Elston and Ross were entirely lacking in team play. On several occasions they interfered with each other. Ross continued to drive everything outside, and Elston did not play his usual game. Score, 6-1.

In the next set Elston and Ross pulled themselves together and steadied down. The latter got his drives in and Elston regained form. The lobs of the latter were a feature. Adams and Brock fell below the standard of the previous sets. Brock smashed everything into the net and Adams' placing fell outside. The set went to Elston and Ross, 6-2.

After a short rest the players began the deciding set. The result was not long in doubt. Three games in succession went to Brock and Adams. Elston and Ross managed to get three, and Brock and Adams got two more. One game remained. Both teams were playing loose and erratic tennis. The decisive game went to Brock and Adams, 6-2.

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NO ARMISTICE.

**WASHINGTON, May 21.**—There was a lack of news in official quarters today from both Gen. Otis at Manila and Gen. Brooke at Havana. The President and War Department officials are awaiting with much interest advices expected tomorrow from Gen. Otis respecting the outcome of the meeting between the commissioners representing the United States and Aguinaldo, though the belief expressed by the American commander at Manila that the insurgents want an armistice as a condition precedent to treating leads to the belief that no immediate results may come out of the meeting.

"AIM" SMITH'S TROUT?

**NEW YORK, May 21.**—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: Twenty-five native militiamen at La Union, Negros Island, have deserted to the insurgents, carrying their arms with them. Gen. Smith, commander of Iligan, reports that he has decided to disarm the remaining militiamen. The third battalion of the California Regiment will start for Negros tomorrow.

IT CURED HER COUGH.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me. I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. I give this certificate without solicitation, simply in appreciation of the gratitude felt for the cure effected.

Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Beard.

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Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Druggists and Dealers.

## WAR A BIT SLOW

Joint Commission Conferences are to be Held.

### SOME PRELIMINARY DEALING

Filipinos May Impose Impossible Conditions—White Flags—Gen. Smith's Natives.

### AUTONOMY.

**NEW YORK, May 22.**—A Sun cable from Manila says: Judge Advocate Alberto Bareto, one of the Filipino Commissioners, had an interview today with the American Philippine Commission. The meeting was approved of by General Luna, one of the rebel commanders, who is thoroughly in accord with Aguinaldo in his efforts to obtain peace.

The primary object of the interview was to ascertain the kind of government that the United States proposes to establish here. The Filipino commissioners have no power to effect a settlement, but must refer all matters to Aguinaldo.

**MANILA, May 22.**—The Filipino Commissioners, Gen. Gregorio del Pilar, Lieut. Col. Alberto Bareto, Maj. Zealante and Senor Garcia Gonzalez, with their families, spent today in visiting friends in Manila, and conferred with Senors Floriante Torres, Pablo Ocampo and Teodoro Yaneo, the members of the local Filipino association, who will participate in the meetings with the American Commissioners. Senor Torres was a member of Aguinaldo's Commission before the war. He opposes independence, and favors autonomy, and he has been most influential in persuading the followers of Aguinaldo to make the present advances.

Autonomy is the burden of the talk of the Filipinos, and it is thought that the kind they wish for would be little different from the scheme of an American protectorate which they talked of before the war.

On the suggestion of Mr. Schurman, president of the American Philippine Commission, the local Filipino peace party has started a newspaper.

### WHITE FLAG.

**MANILA, May 21.**—Maj. Kohle's expedition to open communication with Gen. Lawton has occupied Arayat, about seven miles beyond Candaba, on the Rio Grande, taking the course of the stream. No insurgents were found there, and the Pamaganis along the river are friendly.

Last Friday Maj. Kohle took Santa Ana, about six miles northeast of San Fernando, on the road to San Isidro. A priest met the expedition with a white flag. Delegations from San Nicolas and Santiago, small villages just south of Arayat, came to him with the news that 200 insurgents, who had been holding both places, had withdrawn. They invited the Americans to enter, and as the members of the expedition marched in the church bells were rung and the timid natives who had fled flocked back.

### THE ABOVE

## EX BARK W. H. DIMOND

I received a fine shipment of

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100 CASES of their finest Footwear.

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### WE SELL YOU

Shoes that travel the right path and save your sole.

### MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO. SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

Is one of our most popular styles of toes.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected." —Thackeray.

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E. SUKE, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



## DETROIT JEWEL STOVE

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll.; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll., and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

## W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAN THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause, irritating.

For Scratches, Burns, Eczema, Skin Disease, Dandruff, Blackheads, Impetigo, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Oil Spots, Cures Spots on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Backache or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

**CITY OF PARIS**

**Famous Atlantic Liner Has Another Mishap.**

**STRUCK SHORE THIS TIME**

**Stranded Near a Wreck—No Loss of Life—Passengers Taken Off—Hope of Saving the Ship.**

**FALMOUTH, May 21.**—The American line steamer Paris, Captain Watkins, from Southampton and Cherbourg for New York, struck on an outlying ridge of the manacles early this morning at a point half a mile from where the wrecked Atlantic transport Mohegan lies, and five miles from Falmouth. The Paris, which sailed from Southampton yesterday, called at Cherbourg and picked up fifty passengers. She left Cherbourg at 6 o'clock last evening. Soon after 1 o'clock this morning, at high tide and in a dense fog she ran ashore. From the first there was no danger. Lifeboats and tugs were soon literally swarming around the vessel rendering assistance. A majority of the passengers, who numbered 380, were brought to Falmouth, where the obtained lodgings for the night.

Captain Watkins reported that his ship was lying comfortably in smooth water, and there was no occasion for any alarming reports. He reported the passengers and crew all well.

The first indication of the vessel's striking the rocks was a slight grating sound, which was followed by a second and more pronounced shock. The lookout shouted that there was something looming ahead, but before there was time to reverse the engines the ship had gone on the rocks, 200 yards from the shore. Assistance was summoned by means of rockets, and the coast guards promptly telephoned to the life-saving station for boats.

A majority of the passengers were not aware that an accident had happened until they were called up by the stewards. On reaching the deck they found the ship's boats in perfect readiness for their reception. The sea was perfectly calm, and the only discomfort that the passengers experienced was caused by the slight rain that was falling at the time. Owing to the calmness of the sea, the boats could be managed with entire safety.

Perfect order prevailed aboard the vessel. Captain Watkins stood on the bridge giving orders and his perfect self-possession and calmness of demeanor had a reassuring effect upon the passengers. In accordance with the instruction of the captain, the women and children were the first to be taken off the ship. Such perfect order was maintained that a passenger described the scene as simply a slow procession of women and children walking in single file to the boats.

It is suggested that as this is only their second trip from Cherbourg, the officers of the Paris were not familiar with the course. The crew of the Paris are still aboard the vessel.

It is believed that the steamer has a large rent in her bottom in the forward part of the ship. Tugs are standing by her and will assist in an effort to get her off the rocks.

Further details of the disaster show that when the vessel struck the crew were summoned on deck. The passengers appearing were met in the companion way with comforting words and assurances of their safety. Exceptional coolness was shown on all sides, the stewards distributing coffee and stimulants to all who desired them.

Captain Watkins had his gig lowered and rowed ashore in order to ascertain his whereabouts and to telegraph to Falmouth for tugs to assist his ship. In the meantime rockets were sent up and signal guns were fired.

When dawn broke every one on board was relieved to find the shore on one side and lifeboats lying near by on the other. The vessel lay with her head to the southwest, the reversing of her engines having put her broadside on to the rocks. Happily the sea was smooth and there was no wind. Otherwise there would probably have been a different tale to tell.

The dangers of the vicinity were strikingly brought home to the passengers and crew by the masts of the wrecked steamer Mohegan, which are sticking out of the water, and by a miserable bell buoy, which tolls almost constantly, as though sounding a death knell.

When Captain Watkins returned from his trip ashore he learned that there was already considerable water in the hold, and the tug which had arrived stood by in readiness for any emergency. All the passengers were transferred to the tug Dragon, but beyond the clothes they wore they took nothing with them. They were land-

ed at Falmouth shortly after 7 o'clock, the local agents of the American line meeting them and providing them with every care and quartering them at the various hotels and the Sailors' Home.

When the Paris struck the tide was within an hour of the flood, and this proved insufficient to raise her off the rocks. Hundreds of people visited the scene during the day.

It is stated that those in charge of the Paris were so perfectly confident that they were pursuing the proper course that the vessel was steaming eighteen or nineteen knots an hour when they struck.

In connection with the accident to the Paris it will be of interest to mariners and travelers to hear that persistent agitation since the wreck of the Mohegan has at last induced the Trinity brethren to act, and last week they promised to erect a gas-lighted, automatic sound-producing buoy on the manacles in place of the useless bell buoy now there. Gangs of men on lighters have gone to the stranded steamer to take off the belongings of the passengers.

**DUTY TO PUBLIC**

**The Relation of the Physician to the Community.**

**REMARKS BY DR. WOOD**

**Discussions of the Medical Men—Typhoid New Here—Dangers of Tuberculosis**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The second session of the annual convention of the Medical Association of Hawaii was held last evening. There were about twenty doctors present, and an interesting evening was passed.

Dr. F. Howard Humphris presented an able paper on tuberculosis. It concluded with a resolution that efforts be made to instruct the public as to the danger of tuberculosis. In the discussion which followed Surgeon-Major Wood told of a new treatment which has been recently discovered, and which has been used with good results. The paper read by Dr. Humphris will be published in different languages.

Surgeon-Major Wood presented some pathological specimens, and a thorough discussion of fevers, especially typhoid, was entered into. The general impression was that typhoid has become more prevalent during recent years. Surgeon-Major Wood spoke of a new method for detecting the fever, even months after it has been in the blood.

Tonight the last session of the convention will be held. More papers will be presented. Tomorrow evening the Association will give a banquet to members and invited guests.

At the meeting Monday evening the following officers were elected: Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; Dr. F. R. Day, vice-president; Dr. C. L. Garvin, secretary; Dr. R. P. Myers and Dr. C. B. Wood were elected members of the executive committee to act in conjunction with the above-named officers.

The retiring president, Dr. C. B. Wood, delivered a masterly address in which he dwelt on the fact that the medical profession would be appreciated in proportion to the interest it showed in the general health of the community.

**Will Come This Way.**

Two new steamers have been added to the fleet of colliers engaged in the coast trade. They are both in New York at present, but will soon be on their way to this side of the continent. James Jerome, owner of the Leelanaw, Mackinaw, Washtenaw and Progresso, has just purchased the Mattawau in New York. She is a vessel of 2489 tons net register, and has a carrying capacity of 5000 tons. From New York she will go to Norfolk, Va., there to load for Honolulu, from which port she will come to San Francisco. The Pacific Coast Company has purchased the collier Miami, a vessel of 2222 tons register. She will come around from New York in ballast.—*S. E. Chronicle*, May 18th.

**ONE APPLICATION RELIEVES THE PAIN.**

Mr. P. Ketcham of Pike City, Cal., says:—"During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by

**BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD., Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Druggists and Dealers.**

Puna plantation is to be floated with a fortnight.

**LIST OF LETTERS.**

**Remaining in the General Post Office up to May 31, 1899.**

**GENTLEMEN.**

Arnold, A  
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Edmonds, H H  
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Farragher, J F  
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Scott, M B  
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Stammore, A P  
Stultenberg, F  
Stanford, L  
St. Clair, A  
Stiel, P  
Schellberg, L H (2)  
Sullivan, T F  
Tolita, T (2)

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Thompson, W  
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Tobin, R M

THE PRESIDENT'S PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

These gentlemen, comprising the commission appointed by the president to investigate the political conditions in the Philippines, have issued a proclamation assuring the Filipinos of the good will of the United States and guaranteeing civil and religious liberty and a stable government. The supremacy of this government will be enforced throughout the archipelago, says the proclamation.

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**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY JUNE 2, 1899.

## EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Hannis Taylor, late Minister to Spain, in his valuable treatise on "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," traces step by step the gradual shifting of power from the Sovereign to the Parliament, and the growth, by unwritten law, of the responsibility of Ministers to the House of Commons instead of the Throne.

This phase of English political history is especially interesting to those, in these Islands, who once undertook to make the Kings of Hawaii responsible to the Legislature and the people. This could not be accomplished by changing the written law, because the mass of the people were indifferent to the source of responsibility.

Those who undertook to make the Hawaiian King responsible to the people had not before them the history of gradual growth of the principle of Ministerial responsibility in England to the Legislature and not to the King. A written law providing for such responsibility would have had no force in England, because the people had to be educated to understand its necessity. The provision in the Hawaiian Constitution of '87 was based on a theory, but was without a popular foundation that demanded it.

Mr. Taylor in his valuable work explains how George III had assumed the power of governing, using his Ministers as agents without responsibility, and Parliament, divided by rival leaders, had permitted it. But the strong English head was thinking over this absolutism and suspected it. Finally, in his troubles, the King went to Pitt for aid, and made him First Minister, and in the course of time Pitt took from the King the responsibility of governing, and responsibility to Parliament was established.

This admirable account of the growth of Parliamentary power is especially interesting, because it shows how impracticable the attempts were to establish parliamentary government here, twelve years ago. Whoever shall write the history of our little monarchy will, if he studies the growth of this popular government in England, be able to explain its failure in Hawaii.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA

To the American student this history of Parliamentary government is especially attractive, because it shows that the Revolutionary War was not due to any hatred by the British of the American colonies, or any desire to conquer them, but was due to the arbitrary power of the King, which, at that time, could not be controlled by Parliament.

It has been the practice for over a hundred years for American teachers and historians to put the blame of carrying on the Revolutionary War upon the British nation, and three generations have lived and died in America, in ignorance of the truth. It is now left to American historians, educated to better research, and with impartial judgments, to show the American people that they have been misled, and have filled the national reservoirs of feeling with a causeless bitterness and hatred.

One of the most interesting statements made by Mr. Taylor is that the makers of our own great Constitution, framing it at the time when the King and not the Ministers ruled in England, gave the President large powers, and made the Cabinet merely his servants. It was not until after the Constitution had been adopted that the principle of Parliamentary government was established in England, and the King was made only the nominal head of the government. Has this principle been established before the adoption of the Constitution? It is probable that our present system of Executive responsibility would have followed the English precedent, and the President would not have had the veto power, and the Cabinet would have been at the disposition of Congress.

## THE SWEDES.

The U. S. Consul residing in Sweden informs the State Department that the wages of a Swedish laborer are \$48.24 per annum, although in some places, they are as high as \$75.00. Special wages during the harvesting season are fifty-one cents per day.

Of the 325,446 farmers, 270,000 are their own masters and work their own land. The Consul also states that "good help is scarce." During the year 1897-98 tons of beet sugar were produced, or three times the quantity produced in 1896-97.

Although there has been an enormous emigration to the United States, a rate of wages of \$1 per month appears to be insignificant. To this should probably be added the value of cost of board. The reasons why every able-bodied laborer in the country does

not emigrate to the Northwestern States are not given.

Although the Consul states that good help is scarce, the rate of wages continues low for some reason which does not appear. Societies for promoting emigration to America are common, and assist the emigrants without violating the laws of the United States. It is possible that the best class of farm laborers have already emigrated, and those remaining at home are not, as a class, desirable. As pioneers or builders of States the Swedish farmers have no superiors. More quickly than the Italians or the Portuguese do they adopt Anglo-Saxon ways. The qualities which make them sturdy settlers do not make them tractable laborers for hire.

What is needed here is a class of laborers who will cultivate slowly. The tendency of a rapid civilization here will be to destroy the present harmonious division of the profits of sugar-making between the laborer and the capitalist.

## JAPANESE JOURNALISM.

One of the most remarkable journals in the Orient is the Japan Weekly Times, published in the English language, and edited by Japanese. There is no better proof of the capacity of the Japanese scholars than the contents of this journal. Few of the journals in the States show as accurate knowledge of the English language and diction. The editorials of the most literary journals are not prepared with more care. The absence of any idioms or parts of speech which usually betray the alien in the use of the English language are not found in this journal, its use of our language is far above its use by the average American editor, which may be accounted for by the fact that these Japanese editors have studied the English language and composition more thoroughly than the average American editor has.

The progressive Japanese foresee the final domination of the English language, in commerce at least, and they urge that steps be taken to make the educated Japanese masters of it. That they have already succeeded in publishing a journal in their own country which is read by their own people, is a most significant fact. That these Japanese editors are quite superior to the average American editor in the correct use of the English language is most creditable to the Japanese education.

## THE SPANIARDS AND THE SEGO.

Gen. Leonard Wood, the successful Governor of Santiago, in the North American strenuously insists upon "the absolute necessity of keeping Americans and all others than the inhabitants of the island and of Cuba out of office in Cuba." He says— "The appointment of Americans to office here, except as above stated, is regarded by the people as a great injustice; and if we are here to teach them to govern themselves, it would seem that the best way to begin is by letting them try, standing here ourselves simply to supervise, and, if necessary, check, when we see affairs going wrong." That is sound doctrine "let them try"—and it has been repeatedly urged as the only way in which a people can become truly self-governing. The same general method should be adopted for Porto Rico as well, notwithstanding that Porto Rico has been annexed to the United States. No "carpet-baggers" should apply. By such methods these two West India Islands can be transformed and made happy prosperous abodes for their own people.

President McKinley is without doubt in favor of this method of governing both Cubans and Filipinos.

Even to us, the proud citizens of the Republic, there seems something unreal about this proposition of Gen. Wood. We have failed to apply the principle of self-government to our own fellow-citizens, the Indians, because the Indian administration involved so much trouble, trouble to the working patriots. Can the President withstand the pressure of the carpet-baggers? Can he withstand the pressure of Congress and houses to whom he must look for aid in securing the laws for the government of the dependencies? Let us not expect too much. If a small army of carpet-baggers are sent down to Cuba in order to warn their political foes, it is better than sending a large army of them. Changes in policies must not be too violent.

The people on the whole like Gen. Wood and Gen. Lawton, and all may favor their retention in office. But Senator Quay may defeat the wishes of the people unless he becomes decided and ugly. It would not be surprising if the administration of our military rule in the dependencies became noted for its honesty and wisdom. The losses incurred in the woods, near Port Royal in Rio and negro Cuba and the Philippines with similar men who are seeking reputation in high to right lost reputations.

The military men whose place are secured for life will be on the whole the best instructors of the darker races in the art of self-government.

## DEWEY.

The nation has become disengaged in its admiration of the destruction of the fleet that destroyed Spain's naval power at Manila. It prefers to sympathize with misfortune experienced in the loss of his ships.

If the Admiral should land in San Francisco, and travel across the continent, he would find remembrance of his name at every point. The pilot boat "Dewey" would take his name to her anchorage. He would drive to his hotel past several "Dewey" restaurants. A band of "Dewey" clowns would be offered to him as he stepped out of his carriage. He would be treated as "Dewey" cocktails, and he would find the "Dewey" trade mark on the shirts he bought. At his breakfast he would be treated as "Dewey" sandwiches, and his wine would bear the "Dewey" vintage. A canteen would show that over a million cans and drags bore the name of "Dewey." When he crossed Eastwardly it would be in the "Dewey" Pullman. If he looked out of the window on the sleeper as he passed through the mountains he would see "Dewey" streets, and "Dewey" granite mills. At the eating station he would find "Dewey" baked beans and "Dewey" doughnuts. Food parades would pass up to him for approbation a multitude of babies named "Dewey." He would be patient under dragging "Dewey" expense up the mountain and in every drag store the "Dewey" verminous. The newsboys would offer him the "Life of Dewey" and compilations of "Dewey" anecdotes. He possessed the asylum for aged and decrepit pensioners he would hear them murmur with delight as "Dewey" ankles. "Why is Dewey like a—Because he is a—" And the superintendent of the asylum would present him with an album on whose luminous pages were inscribed the names and commendations upon "Dewey" contained by the five thousand separate chapters of the society. The postmen would hand him as he sat in the Pullman a bundle of letters among them one notifying him a new city had been laid out on the plains of Arizona and was named "Dewey," and the name of the stock in the company which promoted it would be that silly region he largely increased by "water." Another letter would inform him that the "Dewey oakwood park" was as deadly to those insects as the sun was kind to the Spanish.

On his arrival in Washington the "Dewey" march would play him from the station to his hotel, and when he left his hotel and approached the White House the President would receive him at the porch and pour wine to the words as large capitals upon a floating banner—"Uncle Sam expects every man to do his duty!" At all events the Admiral will find that his colleague in Manila Bay involves obligations which are not specified in the navy regulations. He must submit to the tender mercies of the crew whenever he reaches American soil, and he would indeed regard his country as grateful if it would furnish him an assortment of stomachs suitable for the digestion of the unmerciful dinners handed to him in honor of the New Secretary whose pathway he has blazed as the Far East.

After he has retired from service—McBelligum may be able to organize him into the "Dewey Co. (Limited)" and issue one hundred millions of paid up stock on him, with ninety-nine cents assessable.

**THE SPANIARDS AND THE SEGO.**  
The Spaniards were courage, boldness and selfishly oppressive in their rule over the weaker races, but they were much more tolerant of the negro than the Anglo-Saxons, especially the Americans, have been.

Although slavery was not abolished in Cuba until a late period the negroes of the island have had better opportunities in politics, in the professions, and the liberal arts.

Whatever the fate of Cuba may be the men with negro blood in their veins will always be prominent in history. If the island is annexed to the United States in a few years will be those who have negro blood in their veins because behind them the colored race will be of the same racial complexion. The white race in Cuba will yield such authority as they now have to the intelligent majority of negroes. If the men with mixed blood share their votes and capacity, and comprehend the theory of government by Anglo-Saxon laws, there may be the spectacle of perhaps the richest State or Territory, in agricultural resources, under the social influence and domination of the negro.

If these dark men are able to become and statesmen, in commerce and industries, they will gradually eradicate the curse of the white race, and there may be a black State in the American Union.

The results may be surprising. The effect of a social domination of the negro and mulatto in Cuba, will tend to drag the island into the antipodal regions of the mainland who had their eyes to the great Republic they are so easily entranced. The resources of Cuba are so vast that every page is

the Spanish word for a house and property on the island. If sheep lands are all to be had, and quick markets opened for the sale of produce, aside from the valuable sugar and tobacco crops, the progress of the Mainland will enlighten it by the example.

Assuming the statement as true that the negro belongs to the tropical belt, and may thrive there, it is then a foreposition that his home is not in the Southern States of the Mainland, where the cold winter, even in Florida, prevents the rapid increase of the blacks, owing to the exposure of the young without sufficient protection.

Under proper conditions the negro appears to flourish in the colder regions. Just as the native Hawaiian does, but he will not seek a climate which compels him to labor and the making of provision for the future.

If the final separation of Cuba is made it may be the adjustment of the racial contest in America. Should the negroes gradually abandon the South, the European immigrants would take their places and engage in the more profitable of all industries, when wisely pursued, the cultivation of cotton.

## A LOVE FEAST.

Professor Huxley, the agnostic, was a member of the "Metaphysical Society" to which Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Mansfield, Cardinal Manning, the Duke of Argyll, Tennison and Ruskin belonged for some years. Although each one had more vigorous opinions of his own, they all became friendly and sympathetic in the search for truth. Huxley said, they all came to love each other as brothers. It was a case of reaching a mutual understanding. Each maintained his own opinions, but tolerated those of his friends. "The society died of too much love," said Huxley. Yet no man more cordially hated the proceedings of Huxley than the Catholic members of the club. We see the same amity in the pleasant social relations existing between Dr. Henry M. Field, the editor of the very orthodox Evangelist, and Col. Robert Ingersoll. There is also a guarded intercourse among clergymen of different denominations in social intercourse, in the cities where only a little experience in life teaches the clergymen that creeds do not make good material for macadamizing the highways of life, and that only solid deeds, like granite stones, make the best foundation.

Mr. Gladstone, until the end, was a strong pillar in the Church of England, but he discovered in early life that when the churches drew their forces into stock houses, and spent their time at each other through the loopholes, there was no real progress. While Dr. Huxley and Cardinal Manning could not agree on certain propositions, they did most cordially agree on other propositions which involved the truth, and the truth only.

It is in this general emancipation from bigotry, the growing willingness to be tolerant, the desire to co-operate in reaching the truth, that lies the hope of the churches in the future. The great men are the most tolerant.

It seems not to have occurred to the theologians as a distinct body, that the Master neither suggested nor permitted denominations in His time, and urged His followers to make a solid front in His name. Instead of consolidating, there has been for nineteen centuries a division and scattering of forces, so that even in affairs regarding charity and the physical improvement of men, there has been no agreement. What Swift said in his time, "We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another," is only a modified truism today.

The spectacle of a learned Catholic or Cardinal Manning was, of a brilliant member of the Church of England, as Gladstone was, and of a professional agnostic, as Huxley was, all united in a sincere love for natural truth, remains as a tradition of a singular liberality in some great hearts, who have been leaders of men.

## COOKING SCHOOLS.

Four years ago Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, preached the gospel of good cooking for the poor as well as the rich. Though he may be mistaken in his opinions about expansion, he has done a vast service to humanity in showing how the poor could have good food at the same price they now pay for bad food. He established the New England Kitchen in Boston. It was a revelation in the art of preparing food. He gave light in the art of wholesome living. Only with time and patience has the "common" people been led to adopt his methods, and progress is yet limited. He fights habits and traditions. A branch establishment was then opened in the city of New York. Fine soups were furnished at ten cents per quart. One firm of Jews furnished these working women at noon with a meal from the kitchen. They said it paid to keep their laborers well fed. It was demonstrated by some that good soups could be furnished at the price asked. A quart of tomato soup made in the kitchen was taken by a rich lady, interested in the enterprise, to Delmon-

## Scrofula

**Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.**

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Saraparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Saraparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. O'DAY, Woodstock, Vt.

**Hood's Saraparilla**

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, etc.

He tasted it and said, "I cannot do better in my own kitchen."

The difficulty in introducing dishes prepared in the kitchen arose from the belief of the poor that they could save money by purchasing and preparing their own food. The pennies count with them. As they did not know how to figure on cost, it was difficult to prove that they would save money by purchasing at the kitchen. The wife of the laboring man made no estimate on the cost of her own labor. Besides, the kitchen required cash payment.

In addition to this missionary work of the kitchen, there are a number of philanthropic women, who have undertaken to educate the working girls in the art of cookery. It is becoming an acknowledged fact that "religion" does not set well on indigestible food. The "hereafter" and a collie cannot distract the mind at the same time.

The success of the Household Economic Association of New York has been extraordinary of late. The free lectures are attended by crowds of working girls, who will marry in time. One of its most important objects is the instruction of girls who are willing to serve as cooks. After a half century of misery in the kitchens the women have discovered that the very simplest way to get good cooks is to educate them. Only there were no women, gifted of Heaven, who dared to undertake the establishment of cooking schools. Generations of women made miserable by kitchen troubles have lived and died without coming together and resolving that they would have good cooks, even if it took some trouble to educate them.

The lamentable deficiency of the Federal Constitution which made provision for the protection of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but entirely omitted any provision for the education of cooks, has caused a century of misery. But the people have suddenly expanded in the line of Cuba, the Philippines, and—good cooking. The next generation of women may enjoy peace in the kitchen.

## THE NEGRO WINS.

A jury of white men recently gave a verdict in favor of a negro against some white lynchers to the amount of \$50,000. This verdict, the Minneapolis Times says, is the beginning of a millennium. The trouble out of which the suit was begun did not arise out of brutal acts which recently overthrew the reason of the people of Georgia, but from a chicken-stealing incident. The jury that would justify lynching, as Kentucky juries have repeatedly done, when a brutal crime is involved, will protect the negro in all other respects.

It is a common experience at the South that the negroes prefer to be tried before whites, rather than before a black jury, in both civil and criminal matters. It is only when his social condition is involved that he misuses the whites.

The verdict of \$50,000 given to the negro in a civil suit indicates the desire of the whites to treat the negro justly. At the same time the jury were probably of the opinion that the amount could not be collected.

## Not a Hospital.

The report that the Club Hotel and premises are to be fitted up as a sanitarium is all a mistake. While the new owners of this choice Beretania street property are medical men, they have no intention of using the place in connection with practice. The building is to undergo general repairs, after which it will be open to lease. The holding is the old Dickson homestead, one of the landmarks of Honolulu.

## Capt. Dan. Haskell Dead.

Daniel H. Haskell, one of the best-known of the Golden Gate pilots, died in San Francisco on the 2d. He was formerly captain of the tug Fearless, now the Ironclad. Last year he superintended the work of taking the Alaska Commercial Company's river boats from Dutch Harbor to St. Michael. He is quite well known in Honolulu, having visited here a couple of years ago.

## WAR YET WAGES

Fighting Between Americans and Insurgents.

**DEADLY CAMPAIGN STILL ON**

Funston and Lawton Do Effective Work—Commission—Figuring on the End of It.

**MANILA**, May 24.—8 P. M.—Generals MacArthur and Funston, with the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Utah Battery, have dispersed 600 insurgents who were entrenched on the railroad beyond San Fernando, near Santa Rita. The American scouts were fired upon from the trenches unexpectedly, and withdrew. The firing was heard at San Fernando, and Gen. MacArthur assembled his troops and marched quickly after the scouts.

The Montana Regiment flanked the trenches on the left and the Kansas Regiment attacked the enemy's right flank, Gen. Funston leading the charge at the double quick. The insurgent loss was large, many prisoners were captured, and it is reported that twenty Americans were wounded.

**MANILA**, May 24.—Gen. Lawton has withdrawn practically all of his command to Malolos. His march toward Manila at this time indicates an abandonment of the campaign for the rainy season, which is due. It is said that Gen. Otis plans to keep all of the rivers clean by the use of gunboats, and

## A CLUB DINNER

Pleasant Banquet of the Local Medical Association.

### THOSE AT THE BOARD

After the Feast Came Speeches—  
Paul Neuman as Director—Town  
Men and Visitors.

The annual banquet of the Hawaiian Medical Association, being the concluding event of the convention, was held at the Pacific Club last evening, and was an interesting, instructive and delightful affair in every way. The table was decorated with the massive and beautiful night blooming cereus blossoms, fortunately secured early in the season. At each cover was a small offering of the carnation, perhaps the favorite flower here. The dinner was prepared under the direction of the club chef, and was all that could be desired. A liberal requisition had been made upon the wine cellars, and the choicest cigars were secured. The company included: Dr. C. B. Cooper, president of the Association, at the head of the table, with Attorney-General Cooper, president of the Board of Health, as right hand support, and Paul Neuman, the attorney, as left hand support. At the other end of the long table was Dr. C. B. Wood, retiring president of the Association, with former Attorney-General Smith at his right hand and Dr. Lung, of the U. S. cruiser Philadelphia, at the left. Dr. F. Howard Humphries, Minister of Foreign Affairs E. A. Mott-Smith, Dr. L. F. Alvarez, Wallace R. Farrington of the Bulletin, an Advertiser representative, Dr. H. W. Howard, Dr. F. R. Day, Dr. C. L. Garvin, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Dr. Campbell of Kauai, Surgeon Major Wood, U. S. A., Dr. Yuel, U. S. N. Dr. Posey, Dr. Hoffman.

Dr. F. Howard Humphries made a graceful presentation of Paul Neuman as toastmaster.

The President of the United States—Attorney-General Henry E. Cooper. To round out the sentiment the speaker said he would like to add to it "The friend of Hawaii." The Attorney-General spoke for the first time in public of his visit to President McKinley at Canton soon after the determination of the campaign of 1896. Mr. Cooper spoke earnestly of the impression that he then received of the greatness of the man whose fame as a statesman and executive has since become world wide. The name of William McKinley should always be held in highest esteem, in these Islands especially, for sitting President of the United States he had taken a deep personal interest in the welfare of the people of the group.

President Dole and His Cabinet and ex-Members of the Cabinet—Minister of Foreign Affairs E. A. Mott-Smith and ex-Attorney-General Smith. Minister Mott-Smith referred very modestly to his own occupancy of a place in the official family of Mr. Dole, and spoke glowingly of the record that had been made by the chief executive and his advisers during many trying periods leading up to a culmination of the chief desire behind the greatest political movement or development of the country. The youngest member of the Cabinet concluded by remarking that "down town" people often thought or seemed to think that all questions presented to the Government could be decided or handled on the instant. His idea was that some of the critics would occasionally find themselves puzzled with the multiplicity of puzzles and the diverse interests and issues involved. Attorney Smith, at this time and in a brief speech made later in the evening, was at his best. He was eloquent in acknowledging the services of the physicians in general to the community, their ready response time upon time to the call of duty, their arduous and disinterested toil, and their intelligent efforts for the improvement of sanitary conditions. Mr. Smith was deeply moved by recalling incidents of his life here, and at times spoke with genuine feeling. To the toast itself he replied with unreserved praise of President Dole, citing the honesty and singleness of purpose, the integrity and unwavering impartiality, the firmness and fairness of the man who had been at the head of affairs here during a critical era.

The Army and Navy of the United States.—Surgeon Maj. Wood, U. S. A., and Surgeon Lung, U. S. N. Maj. Wood has had experience as an after-dinner speaker, and was charming. The Major was a soldier solely in the great Civil war. In the Cuban campaign he was in charge of the first corps field hospital to be established before Santiago and was active at his post during the whole of the fighting. Maj. Wood said that he had many years ago promised himself that he should visit Hawaii. This was when

he had the pleasure of meeting socially in the States the late King Kalakaua, the late Governor John O. Dominis and the late John Kapena. Now that he has seen Hawaii, the Major deems it the fairest land on earth. He spoke favorably of the status and timber and work of the medical profession here and in referring to tuberculosis sounded a serious note of warning, urging that the physicians be given every assistance in coping with this dread disease at every stage. Dr. Lung said but a few words, although he earned much applause. He told of pleasant relations that had always existed between navy people and this community and he hopes sometime to see Island boys in the navy which had made such a glorious record, which had produced such men as Dewey, Schley and Sampson, which had so markedly improved its efficiency and which sustained such a high personnel throughout and such an unmistakeable esprit du corps.

The Medical Fraternity—Dr. F. R. Day. This was in part humorous, causing much laughter. Dr. Day told of some of the experiences of the physician in constant practice and spoke with reserve of the intentions and plans of the medical men to perform their exalted mission.

The Association—Dr. C. B. Cooper, the President. The speaker again returned thanks for his advancement to the presidency of the society and urged harmonious action on the part of all to the end that the greatest benefit might be derived from their efforts. Whatever questions or grievances that arose should be adjusted within the ranks of the profession.

The Pioneer Members of the Society—Dr. N. B. Emerson. This gentleman is an honored son of Hawaii. The longest period of his absence from the country was when he served with the Northern troops in the American Civil war. Dr. Emerson held the attention of all closely by depicting the transformations he had witnessed in the application of the principles of the profession. He had seen the two great eras or ages of medicine presented within his lifetime. Dr. Emerson heartily endorsed the aims and objects of the association.

The New Members—Dr. Posey to undertake an address. Dr. Yuel did about the same thing in a next turn of words.

The Press—Wallace R. Farrington. Kindly feeling was expressed for the medical profession, with a word for the men who desire to get the news. Mr. Farrington pledged the support of the Press of Honolulu to the Association in all work for the benefit of the community and mankind in general.

The Ladies—Dr. C. L. Garvin. This was the rhetorical gem of the evening.

The handsome young bachelor doctor did some pretty word painting and seemed to mean all of it. It was a very happy little speech and received the warmest commendation of Mr. Neuman and everybody else.

Our Toastmaster—Proposed by Dr. C. B. Wood. Mr. Neumann's reply was one of his rare offerings of wit, ranging the full of his great resources in this field. He gave a couple of anecdotes and recited some poetry. This was a fitting close to the occasion.

After Dr. Alvarez had spoken on a medical topic a few minutes, there were the leave takings.

### HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, H. I., June 1, 1899.

NAME OF STOCK.	CAPITAL	Paid	Per	BAL. ASH.
MERCANTILE & CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
" " " Paid up	750,000	100	100	100
EWA	2,000,000	100	100	100
Hawaii Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	1,400,000	100	225	25
Honomu	300,000	100	100	100
Honokaa	1,000,000	20	25	25
Kahuku	500,000	100	100	100
Kihel Plan. Co. Ltd. Ass.	50	17	17	17
" " " pd upl	50	17	17	17
Alphonse	6,44	100	100	100
Kona	500	100	100	100
Kona Sugar Co. Ass. 1	100	100	292	292
Kamalo Sug. Co. Ass. 1	100	100	100	100
McBryde's, et al.	250,000	100	100	100
" " " pd upl	250,000	100	100	100
Manulei Sug. Co. Ass. 1	1,500,000	20	25	25
" " " pd upl	1,500,000	20	25	25
Maunaloa Sug. Co. Ass. 1	500,000	100	100	100
Oahu	2,400,000	100	360	360
Onomea	1,000,000	20	25	25
Ookala	600,000	20	25	25
" Ooaua's, et al.	100	100	100	100
Olowa	150,000	100	100	100
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co.	500,000	100	46	46
Pacific	500,000	100	100	100
Pepenek	750,000	100	20	20
Pioneer	750,000	100	20	20
Wai'anae Agt. Co. Ass. 1	1,500,000	100	110	110
" " " pd upl	1,500,000	100	110	110
Waialae	8,000	100	100	100
Waikiki	700,000	100	100	100
Waimea	250,000	100	150	150
Waimea	125,000	100	125	125
Wilders, S. Co.	500,000	100	105	105
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	100	100
MISCELLANEOUS				
Hewitt Elec. Co.	25,000	100	100	100
Hon. Rich. T. Atch. Co.	30,000	100	100	100
Kona-Kau Tel. & Tele-	15,000	25	25	25
g. Co. Ltd.	15,000	25	25	25
Mobile Telephone Co.	130,000	100	125	125
Makaha Co. Ass. 1	100	100	100	100
" " " pd upl	31,000	100	100	100
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	130	130
RONES				
Haw. Gov't per cent				
Haw. Gov't per cent				
Haw. G. Post Savings				
4% per cent				
O. R. & L. Co.				

Session Sales—Morning Session—Thirty-five Waialae, assessable \$120; 50 Ookala, \$24.50; 500 McBryde, \$6; 100 Honokaa, \$27; 100 Kihel, \$17; 100 McBryde, \$6.25; 20 Hawaiian Sugar, \$222; 10 Hawaiian Sugar, \$222.50; 10 Ookala \$24.25; 200 Honokaa, \$27.25; 25 Oahu, \$300.

Afternoon Session—Thirty-nine Waialae Sugar, \$222.50; 15 Waialae, assessable \$120; 330 Oahu, \$2.15; 5 Hawaiian Sugar, \$223; 50 McBryde, \$6.37; 20 McBryde, \$6.50.

Outside Sales Reported—Sixteen hundred and twenty-five McBryde, \$5.50; 100 Manulei, \$10; 200 Honokaa, \$27.25; 50 Kihel, \$17.50.

Quotation Changes—Forty-one.

S. W. Phillips died in Pasadena a consumption a short time ago. He was formerly a resident of this city, having married Miss Anna Howland here. His wife had but recently gone to the coast to meet him, but upon her arrival learned of his death.

The Pearson-Potter Company, agents, has just placed a large Dibsol safe for the Waialae Sugar Company. The safe has a fire-proof compartment.

## ALL LET LOOSE

The Fourteen Jap Defendants are Acquitted.

### KAHUKU RIOT CASES OVER

Closing Arguments of Attorneys—Charge of Judge Perry—Jury Out Two Hours and a Quarter.

## FOR INDIGESTION LOSS OF APPETITE

A Household Remedy Throughout Queensland.

We give the following testimony from Mr. Frank P. Peacock of Gly-Terrace, Paddington, Queensland, whose experience is in exact accordance with thousands of others:



"I have used Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for indigestion, loss of appetite, and as a tonic, with very satisfactory results. I have been pleased to recommend it to my friends and in many cases they have used it with equal satisfaction."

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is a household remedy throughout Queensland. It is the kind that cures.

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills, Three to four and a half drams. Take the Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla one side the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 4%, firm.

Paauhau \$41.50, San Francisco sale, H. C., \$110 bid, \$115 asked, San Francisco.

Onomea Plantation \$44. San Francisco sale.

Hana Plantation \$17.50, San Francisco sale.

Kitanea Plantation \$33 asked, San Francisco.

Hutchinson Plantation \$34 bid, \$34.25 asked, San Francisco.

There is a report that Col. Jim Sherman has died in Cavite.

The dispatches have a story of a genuine message from Andree, dated in April.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. have secured the McBryde agency for a term of fifteen years.

H. P. Baldwin arrived from Haiku last night and sails for San Francisco on the Dorie today.

Professor Rolfe will give another of the Extension lectures at the High school this evening.

J. Marques and Miss Pires were married by Rev. A. V. Soares at the home of the bride last evening.

The Healan Boat Club will give one of its old time enjoyable dances this evening at the boat house.

N. E. Gedde, W. C. Achi and J. Andrade have been elected to seats in the Hawaiian Stock Exchange.

There has within the past month been a considerable increase in the amount of island beef offered on the market.

There are still rumors of a dark horse or two for the races to arrive from the coast direct or via some island port.

Dawson has had a \$4,000,000 fire this evening. As for previous sweeps of the flames, a drunken woman overturned a lighted lamp.

With the McBryde Sugar company subscription excess money in circulation again stock values have stiffened up all along the line.

The bicycle riders are now prominent frequenters of the Kapiolani park race track, preparing for the series of events of June 10 and 12.

Gen. Fred Grant and staff, Gen. Lismore, Gen. Wade, Lieut. Col. Minor, officers who are on board the Sherman, called on President Dole yesterday morning.

Robt. Ellis, known here as a tenor singer and a member of the hot touch-club, is a member of the company at the Chutes, San Francisco, billed as having just completed a successful en-

gagement in the "Sandwich Islands." Robert is not a bad fellow and all here wish him well.

Corporation dividends are no longer noted on the lists of the Honolulu Stock Exchange.

The base ball game tomorrow will be between the "Kams" and the Artilery. A hot contest is expected.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. has just received

**THE DAY MARKED**

(Continued from Page One.)

replete with beautiful word-pictures. It was as follows:

This gathering is one of the greatest revelations to me, to think that nearly 3000 miles from the shores of the United States the people gather to honor the dead of that—or, I should say, this—nation is one of the surest evidences of the stability of the Western Republic. What a thrill of patriotic pride surges through one's veins when we see these graves remembered. Of all the days that are or have been set apart by the different nations as holidays, none deserve more than this one to be supported by all. The observance of the day ought not to be limited to the New World, but to all corners of the earth. A friend of mine remarked the other day "that it was a holy and a wholesome thing to honor the dead." To my mind there is no action that shows a more refined and cultivated nature than one that tends to show that we still remember the dead. Any people that can and will find time to close the office and shop to do honor to the fallen soldier—yes, and the living—will be thrice blessed.

Not to the dead alone, but to those few that are left to us, we owe a debt of gratitude. We have here the representative of a union of survivors of that terrible struggle. No grander organization can exist. The object of their existence being to perpetuate the memories of the comrades who have answered the last roll call, they are nobly succeeding in their most laudable object.

No honor in life, nor reverence in death, is too great for the men that left their homes nearly forty years ago to take up arms in a great armed struggle to preserve inviolate that flag that is today the pride and protection of all lovers of liberty.

One year ago today I passed through one of the smaller national cemeteries of the United States. Here lie buried 10,000 dead whose names were unknown.

What a prolific cause of regret and remorse when we think that 10,000 homes waited and wondered at the delay in the home coming of a father, brother, or perhaps a lover, and who now lies in an unknown grave. Did you ever think what it is to go down to posterity without a name? Nothing to distinguish one, a number, a name.

I can imagine no more apt simile than to liken our national life to some great upward incline flecked with the golden light of heaven, shaded here and there by clouds of war, these same dark spots serving but to enhance the beauty of the balance of our pathway. Come with me if you will and let us walk up this grade. Scarcey have we started when, rising below us, is a flagstaff, upon which floats the stars at half mast. Here it is that patriots of the new power to be, placed their lives upon the altar of their country. Lexington, the gateway of Western Liberty! And upon it is built a mighty monument, whose foundation is the blood of the first pioneers of liberty and freedom, and whose top is covered with immortality. As we continue our journey upward and onward let us observe that there has risen Phoenix-like, a great new world power. Still passing on and we reach a cemetery where lie those of the Mexican war. And in fancy I can see the veterans of that struggle looking with dimmed eyes upon this old cemetery. It is but a short distance until a grand, nay infinite, yet within an inspiring picture is presented to our gaze. Reaching out to where the sky touches the earth, is a perfect sea of marble slabs! Again, our fancy leads us backward, until we see a vast army gathered, going out to battle. How strong they look, how invincible they are, backed up by the right, with God's support. For four long, bloody years we can follow them through campaign after campaign, braving battle and disease that the Union might survive. Then came peace, blessed peace. And then, as time goes on, we see this fighting army becoming citizens and banding together to keep alive the comradeship of the tented field. It is a solemn thought that year by year this band of honor becomes smaller and smaller. I can see in fancy how they are standing today all over the United States, by the side of some comrade's grave, telling how he that lies below was their best friend. And in passing onward through this almost boundless array we reach those whose names are unknown on earth. Dying among strangers unknown, unloved, may God grant they will be found on his right hand at the last day. While that flag floats these memories shall live, cherished by a loving posterity. All honor to these unknown fallen heroes! Cover them over with Nature's painting—wreaths of flowers, garlands of roses! And now let us look to the living. Grander than the Greek, nobler than the Roman, they returned to civil life after the war nobler men than when they entered the service. It did not demoralize them nor make them unfit as they returned to their—in many cases impoverished—homes and with that same spirit that had won battles, they grappled with the new difficulties, made friends with toll, and overcame every obstacle. The greatest soldiers the world ever knew, easily transformed themselves into the best citizens. They were fierce and rough in time of war, but when peace spread her wings over our land they became sunshine and flower.

And as a new century is about to dawn, everything we can do should be done to make more pleasant the last hours of those that are left to us. It used to be to them a source of consolation to realize that their memories would live. They had long drawn on a this day so far removed that day that day will be kept. They made it possible for a song to be sung. They struck the chords from the eyes of the world and the dulcimer from the wrists of 1,000,000 slaves.

And to the young soldiers and the civilians I will say that it is our duty to extend the hand of fellowship to this grand army of grand old men. We ought to show them every possible

favor and our nation should bestow every reward in its power. They are growing fewer every year, and that fact alone makes it all the more incumbent upon us to cherish them in their declining years. May this day return many times to the gray-haired men who today have assembled, and when they, too, shall have passed, answer the last retreat roll call, and when the Great Reveille shall sound may the mantle of charity be thrown over all, and may they one and all be placed on the right hand of Him who judges all mankind. They kept our country on the map and our flag in the heavens. Cheers for the living, tears for the dead.

After the roll call of the dead, Battery I fired three volleys, "America" was sung and taps sounded. The crowd then moved through the cemetery, stopping here and there to deck the grave of some loved one.

The celebration was interesting and appropriate. The day was observed generally throughout the city. Flags were hung at half mast from all the staffs, and the business houses and Government offices were closed.

**A BIT OF THE TRUTH.**

The most pertinent and startling question ever asked is this: "What is truth?"

A Roman Governor propounded it once, under circumstances which greatly worried and perplexed his official mind. And he was not the first man or the last—not by myriads. So far as I know there has been no satisfactory answer. Some people (radicals and come-outs of various sorts) fancy that in this, the tail end of a rather braggart and conceited century, they have flushed a fair-sized covey of truths by firing speculative shotguns into every wayside bush and bog.

But have they done it? No, gentle reader, no. They have put up crows and sparrows, the same crows that picked the bones of the cave-dwellers, and the same sparrows that sold two for a farthing in the time of Pilate. There were plenty of fools of old, and there are plenty now. The ancient doctors, indeed, prescribed some horrible stuffs as medicine—they used electuaries of vipers' flesh and recommended pomegranate seeds for toothache because those seeds resemble human teeth. Very shallow and silly, to be sure, this sounds to us. But if you wanted to find things that came near matching them in modern practice, I could show you where to look.

On my table I have a list of about 300 new "remedies" introduced to a suffering world within the past twelve months. "Must be some good ones among them," do you say? Possibly. Time will tell. Meanwhile let me stick to whatever we are sure of. "We learn how to cure diseases," said Celsus, "by experience, not by reasoning."

"Some of the greatest truths in medicine," said a learned Scotch doctor, "came by the humblest means; not by synthesis or venescion, but by the observations of peasants and the experiments of motherly women."

Concerning a medicine discovered by one such woman, thousands of stories have been told and letters written. Here is an example:

"For many years I have suffered from indigestion and weakness. I seemed to have no energy for anything. I had a poor appetite, and what little food I ate caused me violent pains at the chest and between the shoulders. Frequently I had attacks of dizziness, and when I stooped I suffered from an unnatural rush of blood to the head. The pain which I was called upon to bear was often severe; it affected all parts of my body, and at night I got little proper and refreshing sleep on account of it.

"As time went on and the complaint grew fixed upon me, I came to be exceedingly weak, and now and again was obliged to take to my bed. I lost flesh and became quite thin, living as I did, only on milk, beef, tea, and other kinds of liquid food. It will be understood, of course, that I had medical care, besides attending the South London Dispensary. Yet I received no benefit from what was done for me.

"It happened that in January, 1889, a friend, Mr. Pullen, told me he had cured by a remedy called Motley suffered in a similar manner and been Seigel's Syrup. Acting on his suggestion I got a bottle, and after having taken it I found great relief. Presently my appetite returned, and food no longer distressed me. Convinced that Mother Seigel's Syrup was adapted to my ailment I continued the use of it until it was no longer needed. My ed, and I have since been well. This medicine had done what no others had been able to do. My husband, who suffered from biliousness, used it with the same result. You have my free consent to publish this brief statement if you desire to do so."—(Signed) Mrs. Julia Massey, 123, Lorraine Road, Kennington, London, S. E., January 20th, 1898.

There is no royal road to the discovery of truth or knowledge. Anybody may find it anywhere. It is not always he who seeks that finds. Valuable discoveries are usually made by what, for lack of a better word, we call accident. The medicine that cures is the medicine we want, no matter whether it is as old as the earth or was picked up yesterday in the fields by a child. That Mother Seigel's Syrup cures is proved by a cloud of witnesses. It is out of the truth. Therefore it will not be out, and nothing can shake the proof.

Washington, D. C., May 22. The American Museum of Natural History has just opened their new main building of the Washington Yards, and the advantage of returning to see it of Page! Sound this warning to all visitors of these homes the great collection of natural history specimens, worth over \$1,000,000.

And to the young soldiers and the civilians I will say that it is our duty to extend the hand of fellowship to this grand army of grand old men. We ought to show them every possible

**NINE ALL RIGHT****Unanimous Jury Verdicts Not Required Here.****A SUPREME COURT DECISION**

**Opinion on Important Cases—Edwards, et al—Hawaiian Customs Laws Still in Force.**

(From Thursday's Daily.)

• The most important rulings of the Supreme Court since the handing down of the decisions in the Chinese immigration cases, were made of record yesterday. The opinions will strike the laymen as confirmations of the Nevilands resolution, proclaimed here August 12 last. It is held by the highest tribunal of this country that the laws of Hawaii pertaining to customs revenues and jury trials obtain and hold and continue in force, even if in conflict with the constitution of the United States, until there is further legislation for Hawaii by the Congress at Washington. Cases involved in the decisions presented or uttered yesterday include those with large sums of money at stake and with the liberty of men in question. For months importers of liquors have been paying the Hawaiian tariff under protest. If it be possibly one or more of these cases will be certified to the Supreme Court of the United States or to authorities at Washington. While these rulings have been expected for some time, they came yesterday rather as a surprise, for the attorneys of petitioners had commenced to believe that perhaps a considerable time yet would elapse before the Supreme Court was ready. Strong fights have been made by counsel in each instance. In the revenue case it was strongly urged that the issue was beyond that question at bar, in that the decision might be taken to be the utterance of the Court on whether or not this country should, in future legislation at Washington be deemed a part of the United States or a dependency.

• Mr. John Bivens, editor of the Press, Anthony, Iowa, says:—"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for fifteen years, have recommended it to hundreds of others, and have never known it to fail in a single instance."

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**IS A FLEET QUEEN**

**Sherman, Best of all Transports,  
Now Here.**

**HAS NEARLY 2,000 PASSENGERS**

**Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant Aboard—  
Other Officers—Supplies for  
Manila—Dimensions.**

At the Pacific Mail wharf is the Leviathan United States army transport Sherman, which arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, with nearly 2,000 souls on board, bound for Manila.

The Sherman is the finest troop ship in the world. She was formerly the Mobile, of the Atlantic Line plying between New York and London. She was fitted up for a troop ship at Cramps yards, and took troops for the Philippines from New York by way of the Suez Canal. She is 445 feet long, 49 feet beam, 34 feet depth of hold, 5,780 tons gross register; she has four boilers, capable of producing steam equal to 3,600 horse power; her engines are triple expansion; she has twin screws and her propellers are 21 feet pitch. She carries a crew of 175 men.

Besides the troops the Sherman carries a large supply of stores, 5,000 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Capt. C. H. Grant is sailing master of the Sherman. During the late war he was in command of the United States steamer Governor Russell.

On board the Sherman are two brigadier generals, three colonels, 55 other commissioned officers, 1,761 enlisted men and a dozen or more quartermasters and postal clerks for the Philippines.

Of the Sixth United States Infantry are 1452 enlisted men, under command of Col. E. R. Kellogg. There are also 309 recruits and casualties organized in two provisional companies; a detached engineer corps of 80; a detached signal corps of 11; and a hospital corps of 113.

Civilians on board are J. O. West, Deputy Collector of Customs at Manila; George J. Kavanaugh, staff correspondent of the Chicago Record, who was all through the war in the West Indies; E. A. Kipp, of the Minneapolis Journal, and M. L. Fox, of the Sioux Falls Press.

The following are the officers on board the Sherman: Sixth Infantry: Col. Edward R. Kellogg, commander; Lieut. Col. Chas. W. Miner; Captains G. B. Walker, E. A. Byrne, C. Byrne, Z. W. Torrey, Omar Bundy, W. L. Samson, E. A. Boore and W. K. Jones; First Lieutenants E. T. Cole, H. J. Hunt, W. H. Simons, W. E. Leason, J. B. Schindel, H. V. Evans, J. V. Heibl, W. F. Nesbitt, R. J. Maxey; Second Lieutenants F. S. L. Price, Marshall Childs, James Pierre Drouillard, L. P. Sheinthal, A. M. Wetherill, H. A. Hannigan and Richards, Surgeons, Capt. Chas. Lynch, and acting assistant surgeons, H. E. Menage, B. F. Vanbinder, W. L. Whittington and John Halsell.

The most noted man aboard is Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who takes a command in the Philippines.

Brig. Gen. E. T. Bates is also a passenger. He is a veteran of the Cuban campaign. Col. E. H. Liscum, who was under Gen. Lawton and Col. Powell are also on board. Other officers are Lieut. Col. Miner and Maj. Jas. Canby, of the Sixth Infantry; Maj. Benjamin Holloway, paymaster; and Maj. L. L. Seaman, surgeon.

The Sherman was the admiration of hundreds of visitors who inspected her yesterday and were shown over the magnificent ship by her courteous officers.

All on board speak of the fine trip down, which was made without a mishap in 6 days and 12 hours, sailing at 9:15 p. m. on the 22nd with day's runs as follows: 147, 264, 290, 289, 310, 267 and 212.

First Officer C. F. Roberts, who has been on the Sherman all the way round the world, is very popular aboard the ship. The Sherman arrived in Manila from New York March 22nd, and Officer Roberts, as soon as he could get ashore, trudged out to the front where Gen. Oul's line of battle was getting ready before Malabon to engage Aguinaldo's forces. Behind trenches on Sunday, March 26th, stockaded with uprights of loopholed corrugated iron were the Filipinos, awaiting the Second Oregon Infantry who, spoiling tactics, rushed pell-mell forward yelling as only the "web-foot" can yell. Dropping their guns the Filipinos fled and the Oregonians chased them up and beyond Malabon, leaving behind another regiment, which was too close in on the enemy's flank. Where was Officer Roberts all this time? He was among the boys, yelling with the rest of them, having grabbed up a stray Mauser from one of the dead rebels. He can tell of many heroic deeds on that deadly field and how splendid a sight it was to see Uncle Sam's boys put the foe to flight.

The Sherman will take the Oregon boys home when she returns to the coast and the transport Logan will probably embark the California regiment, which sailed in the first expedition.

Pymasters Holloway and Canby were busy yesterday disbursing something over \$10,000 in bright ten and five dollar gold pieces, newly coined, to the Artillery boys here and in strong boxes under heavy guard is \$1,000,000 for the boys at Manila. By this afternoon it is thought the Honolulu garrison will be paid off and it is possible that the Sherman will sail for Manila tonight as the cooling will be finished this morning.

**Harvard Examinations.**

The dates which have been set for the Harvard examinations in Honolulu are June 28, 29, 30 and July 1st.

These examinations are for admission not only to the Freshman class of Harvard college, but to the Law, Medical, Dental, Scientific and Veterinary schools and to Radcliffe college for women as well. Successful candidates receive a certificate of admission to Harvard university, which is good at any future time and which is also accepted as evidence of preparation at almost every other university in the United States. Information, specimen examination papers, etc., will be gladly given by any of the following Harvard graduates now in Honolulu: J. Q. Wood, '95; F. D. Greany, '96; R. F. Woodward, '95.

**INVITED TO ENGLAND.**

LONDON, May 20.—Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Conservative member of Parliament for the Central division of Sheffield and Colonel of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, struck a popular note in inviting a deputation from the Seventh New York Regiment to visit England. He wrote to Col. Daniel Appleton recently, asking him to send a delegation, if possible, to march with the Westminster Volunteers in Hyde Park, when the Prince of Wales will review all the London volunteers on July 6th.

**GEN. FRED D. GRANT.****Soldier Son of the Great Soldier  
a Honolulu Visitor.**

Brig. Gen. Fred Grant is on board the Sherman, bound for Manila, where he will take part in the campaign against Aguinaldo.

Gen. Fred Grant is the eldest son of the great war General. The resemblance to his father is most striking.

The trim of the beard, the square face, the gray-blue eyes, and the quiet, unassuming manner, all contribute to the likeness. He was born just forty-nine years ago yesterday. He accompanied his father to the Civil War and was in five battles before he was thirteen years old. In 1873 he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Sherman as Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity he took part in nearly every expedition against the Indians. He made the tour of the world with his father in 1879, and subsequent to the latter's death was Commissioner of New York Police and Ambassador to Vienna.

Gen. Grant is charmed with Honolulu, which, he says, is far ahead in any city of Cuba or Porto Rico. He spent yesterday in driving about the city, and was delighted with the beauty and picturesqueness of the place.

**IN CUBA.**

The Solldiery and Friends Are in a  
Savage Humor.

HAVANA, May 21.—Gen. Gomez is fast losing prestige with his army, and anti-Gomez leaders are taking every opportunity to increase the feeling of bitterness. Cuban officers were forced into accepting the last agreement between Gen. Brooke and Gomez to disarm quietly and hand over their arms to the municipal authorities by the strong feeling of the Cuban people against further delay, and their desire to see the men go to work, but now that it is probable that another hitch has arisen, they condemn Gomez for ever entering into negotiations with the United States, declaring that he has been a tool in American hands.

The quietness is prevailing among old Assemblies, and the strong anti-American element of the Cubans looks suspicious. Under the present conditions it is the black element wherein the danger lies. Their leaders are most bitter against American occupation.

The attitude of the large majority of men and women in matters of reform is generally that of the residents on a street in which a dead dog lies. The men look at it at first, and compare notes on the ownership; each one says: "Somebody ought to take that dog away." The small boy goes home and says at the dinner table, "Pa, why don't you take away that dead dog?" Pa says, "The police ought to take him off." Then the women discuss the situation through the telephone. The question is through every telephone, Why don't somebody take away the dead dog? Some good woman writes to the newspaper saying that it is an outrage to leave the dog there. Then the dog begins to smell bad. The men conger on the street corners about it, and end up with damning everybody, and the chattering on the subject is like a conference of angry mynah birds. The police say there is no appropriation for removing deceased dogs. The Cabinet holds a meeting over the subject, and the finance committee objects to the expense because it may draw down the balance in the Government vaults. President Dole, under the advice of Earnest Patriots, writes to Washington about it. The Surveyor's department proceeds to triangulate the piece of land in which the dog lies, and the meteorologist takes the temperature of the surrounding air.

At the end of the third day the neighbors get together, say little, but chip in ten cents apiece, and a Chinaman wheels up a barrow, carts the dog off and buries him.

It is about in this way that reforms are made. The great, the supreme moment in any cause, whether it be the emancipation of a race, or the removal of a nuisance, is when talk ceases and action begins. As it is the lot of women to suffer forever on account of Eve's escapade, they will probably contrive to suffer the miseries of the kitchen, until some Joan d'Arc rises up and begins a holy crusade against bad cooks.

Then the women will fall into line and the reformation will be made. The simplest way of improving the cooking service is for the women to chip in and pay an energetic person a good salary, and place the reform on a business basis.—Editor P. C. A.

**UNCONFIRMED REPORT.**

NEW YORK, May 21.—A San cable from Colon says: A rumor which has reached here from Bocas del Toro states that the Nicaraguan gunboat San Jacinto fired at the American cruiser Detroit, and that the latter replied, sinking the gunboat. The report lacks confirmation.

**WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE POOR.**

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels him and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides, one pays out 25 cents the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by

BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD., Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Druggists and Dealers.

**A WOMAN'S WORD****Writes on the Trying Problem of Servants.**

Many Difficulties to be Faced—Great Need of Training—Organization Necessary—Sympathy.

Editor P. C. A.: In your semi-weekly issue of the Hawaiian Gazette, May 5th, I notice an article in regard to torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

I wished to write to you at the time, thank you for giving your attention to what is getting to be a very serious matter, for the housekeepers of the Hawaiian Islands, but my washman was new and my cook very fresh. In more ways than one, so when night came I hadn't strength left to wield a pen.

Your sympathy (and we seldom get much of that), together with your valuable suggestions as to the manner of bettering conditions, should not pass unnoticed. Excellent articles are on every hand treating of "How to manage servants," but these are not much use to the class of people here who get nothing but empty-headed, untutored "Japs" to work upon—Japs who often, at starting, do not understand a single word that is said to them, except ten or fifteen dollars a month.

What we must have, and that soon, as you say, is organization. If the women of Honolulu once make up their minds to take hold of this thing they will do it thoroughly and well, as they do everything. A long pull, a strong pull, and a full altogether may accomplish much if we are only determined and earnest.

I do not feel competent to discuss methods. The school of some sort will, no doubt, be necessary if we are to continue using Chinese and Japanese immigrants. I really believe they do not realize how little they give in return for the time, trouble and money that is spent on them, in fact, do any of us value much that we get easily? So, I say, should it ever reach the point of a training school, let them pay a fee for instruction. It would help defray some of the expenses and make them more appreciative.

Above all there must be more honor and loyalty to each other, on the part of those who hire, than has heretofore been the case.

I hope some woman more capable than I, may be moved to take up her pen and carry this on. There could be no harm in a little discussion. Yours, very sincerely, E. C. R.

The attitude of the large majority of men and women in matters of reform is generally that of the residents on a street in which a dead dog lies. The men look at it at first, and compare notes on the ownership; each one says: "Somebody ought to take that dog away." The small boy goes home and says at the dinner table, "Pa, why don't you take away that dead dog?" Pa says, "The police ought to take him off." Then the women discuss the situation through the telephone. The question is through every telephone, Why don't somebody take away the dead dog? Some good woman writes to the newspaper saying that it is an outrage to leave the dog there. Then the dog begins to smell bad. The men conger on the street corners about it, and end up with damning everybody, and the chattering on the subject is like a conference of angry mynah birds. The police say there is no appropriation for removing deceased dogs. The Cabinet holds a meeting over the subject, and the finance committee objects to the expense because it may draw down the balance in the Government vaults. President Dole, under the advice of Earnest Patriots, writes to Washington about it. The Surveyor's department proceeds to triangulate the piece of land in which the dog lies, and the meteorologist takes the temperature of the surrounding air.

At the end of the third day the neighbors get together, say little, but chip in ten cents apiece, and a Chinaman wheels up a barrow, carts the dog off and buries him.

It is about in this way that reforms are made. The great, the supreme moment in any cause, whether it be the emancipation of a race, or the removal of a nuisance, is when talk ceases and action begins. As it is the lot of women to suffer forever on account of Eve's escapade, they will probably contrive to suffer the miseries of the kitchen, until some Joan d'Arc rises up and begins a holy crusade against bad cooks. Then the women will fall into line and the reformation will be made. The simplest way of improving the cooking service is for the women to chip in and pay an energetic person a good salary, and place the reform on a business basis.—Editor P. C. A.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

**SKINS ON FIRE**

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

**Cuticura**

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Every Skin Humour," post free.

**BABY'S SKIN SCALP** and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

**California Fertilizer Works**

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

**MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.**

.....DEALERS IN.....

**Fertilizer Materials!**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

**HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,**

**NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,**

**HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,**

**FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.**

**Special Manures Manufactured to Order.**

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis.

One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical qualities, are much higher in quality than any other.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

**C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

**VEDETTE WHEELS**

Are good wheels; they are made by the makers of the great COLUMBIA wheel. We sell them at \$35.00: you get more than your money's worth. We received a few of these wheels and a good stock of the Columbias, Chainless and Chain, by the "MOANA" and they will be on sale after 7 a. m. Monday, May 29th. If applications for wheels are in excess of the number of available wheels they will be assigned pro rata.

Assessable wheels will be sold at \$55.00 and \$65.00 for Columbia Chain, \$90.00 for Columbia Chainless and Vedettes are \$37.50. Paid up wheels are sold at \$5.00 less on the Columbia and \$2.50 less for Vedettes.

This stock (of wheels) will likely be largely oversubscribed; so if you want one apply for ten.

**E. O. HALL & SON,**

LIMITED.

Corder Fort and King Streets

**Read the Hawaiian Gazette****INSURANCE.**

## &lt;b

**A FRIEND BACK****Return to Port of the U. S. Cruiser Philadelphia.**

**By Honolulu Naval Row Once More.**  
Is From Samoa—To Be Here  
Ten Days.

From away off in the sunlit southern horizon, in the small hours of yesterday morning came the white cruiser Philadelphia, which has been absent from these waters some two months in Samoa, having sailed hence on February 1st, and arrived in Apia March 4th.

At 8 o'clock she steamed into the channel and dropped her anchor in her old berth in naval row, saluted by the Russian frigate Razboynik with thirteen guns in honor of Admiral Kautz. This was returned by the Philadelphia's guns and the hoisting of the Star's flag at the masthead.

The Philadelphia sailed from Apia on her return May 21st and has had a pleasant trip all the way up. Although having a foul bottom the time was about ten and a half days. The Philadelphia will remain in Honolulu ten days, and then sail for San Francisco, where she will be put in the dry dock and after a thorough cleaning will sail on a cruise up the northwest coast.

There are but few changes among the Philadelphia's officers, except those occasioned by the sad loss of Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan. Admiral Kautz is accompanied by his staff, Lieut. W. G. Miller and Ensign Sellers. The other officers in the Philadelphia are as follows: Capt. Edwin White, commander; Lieut. Com. Leutze, executive officer; Lieut. Com. W. S. Hughes, navigating officer; Lieuts. G. H. Brown, H. A. Field, F. H. Scovell and J. H. Hetherington, watch officers; Lieut. Bates, chief engineer; Captain A. McAlister, Fleet Surgeon, Street, Fleet Paymaster Stanton, Fleet Marine Officer Perkins, P. A. Engineer Bush, Surgeon Lung, Assistant Engineer McMorris, Assistant Surgeon Odell, Cadets Pettengill, Babcock, Sweet, Fleet Pay Clerk Doyle, Carpenter Barton, Gunner Jafty and Boatswain Crogan. Lieut. Hughes takes the place of Lansdale, killed in Samoa.

Admiral Kautz would not discuss Samoan matters further than to give a general sketch of the situation, which has already been published. He is of the opinion that the Commission would deal justly by all parties and give satisfaction.

On the bridge of the cruiser, in the caskets which were taken to Apia by the U. S. S. Badger, are the bodies of the dead heroes, Lieut. V. Lansdale and Ensign John R. Monaghan, who lost their lives in defense of their country's flag in the Samoa jungle. In the royal cemetery at Mulinuu are interred the bodies of the other brave men of the Philadelphia who fell before Samoa's bullets. They are Coxswain James Butler, Ordinary Seaman Norman E. Edsall and Privates Thomas Holloway and John E. Mudge, United States Marine Corps.

**New Charity Society.**

The meeting of Catholic men was held last evening at the Mission and organized charity society. It will be conducted on a broad plan. There will be no race or color distinction. Catholics of all conditions, whether active members or not, will be assisted if deserving. The Bishop of Panapolis will be at the head. A committee was appointed with A. S. Humphreys chairman, to draw up a constitution and by-laws. They will report at the next meeting, which will be announced later.

**Still a Mystery.**

The Coroner's inquest on the body of the child found at Kakaako a few days ago was held yesterday afternoon. Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, as Coroner, summoned the following jury: John Kuanaa, Joe Kolana, Ben Kaapa, Tom Heona, A. B. Hoe and P. K. Kalauao. After listening to the testimony of Dr. Emerson and the parties who had found the body, the jury returned a verdict that the child had come to her death at some place and from causes unknown.

**Kawaihao Wedding.**

Miss Martha Keahohou and Mr. Mahae Aina were married last evening at Kawaihao Seminary, Rev. H. H. Parker officiating. The ceremony took place in the large assembly room. Mr. Hoke acted as best man, while Miss Kulihelani performed the duties of bridesmaid. A large number of elegant presents was displayed on two tables. There were about 200 guests present. After the ceremony light refreshments were served.

**Steamer Kaiulani.**

The new steamer Kaiulani, now building at Bay & Wright's shipyard in San Francisco for Wilder's Steamship Company, will be about the same dimensions as the steamer Hawaii of the same company. She will have a carrying capacity of 5000 bags of sugar, and have a length of 150 feet, 30 feet beam and 12 feet depth. The Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, will furnish the machinery.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.****ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.**

Tuesday, May 30.

U. S. A. T. Sherman, C. H. Grant, from San Francisco, May 22; 1761 enlisted men for Manila.

Wednesday, May 31.

Am. bkt. Robert Sudden, S. G. Birchholm, from Newcastle, April 19; 893 tons of coal to order.

Stmr. Iwahani, Gregory, from Kukuhale, 5516 bags sugar, 35 bags coffee, 20 sundries, 7 deck passengers.

Stmr. James Makee, Tuillet, from Kapaa; 2591 bags sugar, 67 bags rice, 25 sundries.

Am. ship George Curtis, Sproule, 123 days from New York with general cargo to go to Brewer & Co.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.

Ger. ship Wega, Bommerman, 151 days from London; 1500 tons of general merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.

Thursday, June 1.

Br. S. S. Gaelic, William Finch, from San Francisco, May 25; 37 tons general merchandise, 50 cabin, 19 steerage passengers, to H. Hackfeld & Co.

U. S. S. Philadelphia, Rear Admiral Kautz, Captain Edwin White, from Apia, May 21.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, 7 hrs from Lahaina, 4400 bags of sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Br. stmr. Dorie, Smith, 10 days from Yokohama, pass. and mdse. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

**SAILED FROM HONOLULU.**

Tuesday, May 30.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Hanamauhi, Noeau, Pederson, Nawiliwilli, Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Hanapepe.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hilo, Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahului, Stmr. Molokii, Dudoit, Kaunakakai, Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haghund, Kona and Kau.

Wednesday, May 31.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Kauai ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tuillet, Kapaa, Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco.

Thursday, June 1.

Stmr. Maui, Weisbarth, Paauhau, Stmr. Iwahani, Gregory, Honokaa, Ship Fort George, Charles C. Morse, San Francisco.

Br. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, Japan and China.

Schr. Kawailani, Oahu ports.

U. S. A. T. Sherman, C. H. Grant, Manila.

**FOREIGN PORTS.**

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, May 19, schr. A. M. Baxter, from Kahului; May 18, brig W. G. Irwin, from Honolulu; May 20, stmr. Gaelic, from Honolulu; bk. S. C. Allen, from Honolulu. Sailed, May 19, bkt. Planter, for Honolulu; May 18, schr. Muriel, for Kahului; May 17, brig Lurline, for Kahului. Up and loading: For Hilo: ship Falls of Clyde. For Honolulu: stmr. Australia, sails May 31, 2 p.m.; bk. Diamond Head, loads May 22; bark R. P. Ritter, sails May 25, bk. Alden Bess and schr. Honolulu.

GRAYS' HARBOR—Arrived, May 18, schr. A. G. West, from Honolulu; schr. Azalea, from Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Sailed, May 17, stmr. Monmouthshire, for Honolulu.

HONGKONG—To sail, May 16, stmr. Carlisle City, for Honolulu. Arrived, prior to May 20, stmr. Rio de Janeiro, from Honolulu.

CRESCENT CITY—Passed, May 20, bkt. Amella, from Port Blakely, for Honolulu.

SEATTLE—Arrived, May 21, stmr. Garonne, from Honolulu.

SAN DIEGO—Sailed, May 21, stmr. Belgian King, for Yokohama.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, May 19, schr. Wm. Renton, from Honolulu; May 29, schooners Carrier Dove, King Cyrus and W. F. Jewett, all from Honolulu.

NAGASAKI—Arrived, May 17, U. S. A. T. Charles Nelson, from Manila, and sailed for San Francisco May 19.

MANILA—Arrived, May 18, U. S. A. T. Warren, from Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Sailed, May 23, stmr. Warriemoor, for Honolulu.

NAGASAKI—Sailed, May 22, U. S. A. T. Pennsylvania, for San Francisco; stmr. St. Paul for San Francisco.

MANILA—Arrived, May 24, U. S. A. T. Newport, from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, May 23, stmr. A. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,  
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

A. J. West, Am. schr., 483 tons (now at Gray's Harbor)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by S. E. Slade Lumber Co. Prior to arrival:

W. G. Irwin, Am. brig, 330 tons—Pass. and mdse. San Francisco to Honolulu, in O. S. S. Co.'s Line, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

Albert, Am. bk., 624 tons—Pass. and mdse. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

Albert, Am. bk., 624 tons—Pass. and mdse. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

John Eke, Haw. ship, 2713 tons—Pass. and mdse. Puget Sound to Ushuaia Bay, C. S. Prior to arrival:

S. G. Wilder, Am. bkt., 557 tons—Pass. and mdse. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

S. N. Castle, Am. bkt., 484 tons—Pass. and mdse. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Spreckels Line, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

The schooner Mary E. Foster's cargo for San Francisco is 29,431 bags of sugar shipped by Alexander & Baldwin & Co.

Capt. S. G. Birkholm, of the bark Robert Sudden which arrived coal load from Newcastle yesterday, is a brother of Capt. Birkholm, of the schooner Inca, now in port, and also of Capt. Birkholm, of the lumber schooner F. S. Redfield, well known in this port. The Robert Sudden reports an uneventful voyage from Newcastle, whence she sailed on April 10th

**PASSENGERS.**

Arrived.

Per stmr. James Makee, from Kapaa, May 31.—Mrs. Werner, Mr. Kauhuiul and 14 deck.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Gaelic, June 1.—For Honolulu: Miss Virginia Parsons, W. H. Baird, H. Schultz, Mrs. H. Schultz, E. Pilgrim, J. H. Pierce, C. L. Wight, Miss Ella Wight, Miss L. Wight, Bruce Cartwright Jr., Miss K. Cartwright and maid, H. G. Dillingham, H. D. Shillman, Nelson Lansing, Oliver Lansing, Rev. M. S. Levy, Miss Miriam B. Levy, Mrs. Schwartz and child, J. McGavin, H. D. Bentley, Mrs. H. D. Bentley, Mrs. M. J. Jewell, Mrs. Cora S. Wooley, Master Waldon D. Wooley, Miss Alice Atwood, Geo. de la Vergne, H. Goldstein, Mrs. H. Goldstein, G. Kirchhoff, Mrs. G. Kirchhoff, Thomas Wells, Mrs. Thomas Wells, Miss Emma Wells, L. Gordon, E. C. McCall, D. A. Dowsett, W. H. Cornwell, S. J. Ruddell, H. R. Macfarlane, Walter Macfarlane, C. O. Berger, Miss Olga Berger, T. B. McLean, Dr. H. H. Maynard, Mrs. H. H. Maynard, George McLean, Mrs. Annie Cummings, For Yokohama: M. Kohjima, J. C. Bentz, Master Max A. Laughlin, I. Kadono, I. P. Eppinger, F. Deardorff, Mrs. F. Deardorff, Master M. Deardorff, H. Blumenthal, Mrs. Ida Kite and infant. For Nagasaki: T. Knorrings, Mrs. T. Knorrings, Mrs. H. A. Nicholson and child, Rush McCullar, For Hongkong: Mrs. Caroline Williams, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman, Ensign W. S. Croxley, Dr. F. F. Sprague, Capt. H. J. McGrath.

From Lahaina, per stmr. Dorie, June 1.—H. P. Baldwin and three deck.

From the Orient, per stmr. Dorie, June 1.—Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Miss Grace Cooke, Mrs. Theo. Richards, Mrs. H. Stockbridge, Mr. Arthur List, Mrs. Arthur List, T. Tanska, Frank J. Grace.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, May 30.—Mrs. Adachi and servant, Ernest Parker, Miss F. Deacon, Mrs. J. C. Axell, J. G. Rothwell, T. C. Davies, H. J. Lyman, R. A. Lyman, C. H. Ramsay, O. G. Traphagen, Mr. Walsh, J. H. McDonough, B. F. Cook, P. W. Stecher, E. H. Adams and wife, J. A. Buck, J. A. Buck, Jr., W. Buck, Charles Notley and servant, Mr. Beck, Mr. Meyer, Robert Collins, W. H. Sherman, O. Shipman, Chew Man, Mrs. J. John, J. A. McCandless.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 30.—W. O. Aiken, wife, child and servant, Rev. W. Ault, W. E. Beckwith, A. Hocking, W. C. Crook, Miss Ellin Thrum, J. W. Kameakau, Mrs. Monoma and child, Fusi Afook, Mary Komakani.

For Lahaina, Kona and Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 29.—J. B. Castle and wife, W. N. Armstrong, P. McLean, Mrs. A. W. Neely, Miss Shaw, ss Annie Beers, Miss Alapai, Mrs. Kaau, Dr. Acheverly, Henry Blake, A. Cockburn, R. V. Wood and wife, Master Nahale, S. Haanio.

For Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, May 30.—F. Gay, Mr. Bompeke and wife, A. Lucas, W. Thompson, Con Chock, Miss A. Christian, J. F. Bowler, W. E. Beyende, J. M. Sims, Mr. Campbell, G. W. Mahukon, A. P. Boller, J. L. Buchanan, K. Kawamoto, T. Isaki, D. E. Horner and wife, H. A. Allen, Chong Wah, H. S. P. Ritter, sails May 25, bk. Alden Bess and schr. Honolulu.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Dorie, June 1.—B. Gay, Mr. Bompeke and wife, A. Lucas, W. Thompson, Con Chock, Miss A. Christian, J. F. Bowler, W. E. Beyende, J. M. Sims, Mr. Campbell, G. W. Mahukon, A. P. Boller, J. L. Buchanan, K. Kawamoto, T. Isaki, D. E. Horner and wife, H. A. Allen, Chong Wah, H. S. P. Ritter, sails May 25, bk. Alden Bess and schr. Honolulu.

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